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DAKIN'S  
UNRIVALLED OLD  
SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND OF THE FINEST WHISKIES

that Scotland can produce.

Thoroughly Matured.

Per Bottle \$1. Per Dozen \$10.

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DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,

LIMITED,

CHEMISTS,

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AERATED WATER

MANUFACTURERS,

HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1889.

WATSON'S SOAPS.

WATSON'S

PURE CARBOLIC SOAPS,

THE BEST IN THE MARKET

FOR MEDICINAL AND TOILET USE.

Guaranteed to be made from absolutely

pure Phenol, or Carbolic Acid.

THESE SOAPS, being specially prepared

for use in Tropical Climates, will be found

most efficacious for cleansing and purifying the

Skin, and for preventing contagion from Fevers

of all kinds, and contagious diseases generally.

They act as a mild stimulant, as well as a

depurative and disinfectant; readily allay irritation

of the Skin, cure and prevent prickly heat,

and other Skin diseases prevalent in hot climates,

and are strongly recommended for general use

by all the leading and most eminent Medical

Practitioners.

To be had in the following forms to suit all

requirements:

STRONG MEDICINAL.

In Single Tablet Boxes.

WHITE, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent

of Pure Carbolic Acid.

ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent

of Pure Carbolic Acid.

TRANSPARENT, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent

of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price 50 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$1.25.

TOILET SOAP.

Three Tablets in a Box.

ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 5 per cent

of Pure Carbolic Acid.

TRANSPARENT, guaranteed to contain 5 per cent

of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price, 75 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$2.25.

WATSON'S

ANTISEPTIC DOG SOAP.

In Single Tablet Boxes.

BRINGS SUPPER DEWIT TO FLIES AND ALL

"PUDICIOUS" PARASITES.

It is nevertheless perfectly harmless, and

may be used without the least fear

of any bad result on Dogs of

any age, sex, or size.

Price 50 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$1.25.

WATSON'S

PURE TRANSPARENT

TOILET SOAPS.

Have attained a reputation in the Far

East which makes them universal

Toilets Regimes.

Guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and may be

used by Ladies and Children with the most

delicate Complexions and sensitive Skins,

without any fear whatever of producing irritation,

at any season of the year. Being practically

dry and firm, they will be found most

economical in use.

WATSON'S PURE TRANSPARENT

GLYCERINE SOAP.

Guaranteed to contain the largest percentage

of Pure Glycerine it is possible to introduce into

any Soap. Specially recommended to all who

have a very delicate Skin easily affected by

wind and weather.

WATSON'S PURE OPAQUE TOILET

SOAPS.

A varied assortment of favourite kinds; the

principal difference between them being more

one of personal preference than of quality; all are

pure, and the base of all is the same, but the

perfumes differ. New kinds will be introduced

from time to time, as occasion requires.

PLEASE OBSERVE—Each Tablet bears our

Name and Trade Mark, without which none

are genuine.

Ask for Special Bids giving full particu-

lars of all the different Soaps we make.

We also keep in stock a great variety of

the following well-known Soaps—

ATKINSON'S, CALVERT'S, COLGATE'S,

LUBIN'S, PEAR'S, &amp;c.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889.

BIRTHS.

At No. 4, Albany Gardens, Shanghai, on the

3rd instant, the wife of JOHN FERGUSON, of a

daughter.

At Shanghai, on the 3rd instant, the wife of

W. B. BONNEL, of a daughter.

DEATH.

At 44 Broadway, Shanghai, on the 4th instant,

WILLIAM HENRY, the dearly beloved child of

Rhoda and Benjamin Clough, aged 14 months.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

THE STRIKE IN LONDON.

LONDON, August 27th.

The strikers now number one hundred and

thirty thousand.

All branches of labour connected with the

port of London, having joined the strike, the

maritime is completely paralysed.

## THE BEHRING SEAS.

August 30th.

Another British sealer has been captured by

United States cruiser, and her cargo seized.

## THE ENGLISH STRIKES.

September 6th.

Work has been resumed at Butler's tea wharf.

Large remittances have been received from

Australia on behalf of the strikers.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. Merlin left Shanghai for Chefoo on

the 4th inst.

FOURTEEN Chinese prisoners escaped from the

chain gang at Shanghai on the 4th inst.

THE Singapore Free Press of the 30th ulto,

reports the British ship *Baron Blount*, coal-

laden from Cardiff to Singapore, ashore in the

Ranca Straits.

THE Hongkong Choral Society, who understand

contemporary producing Handel's cantata "The

Ancient Manner," or Gull's "Ruh," somewhere

about Christmas.

MESSRS. C. D. Hartman, agent of the O. &amp; O.

S. S. Co., inform us that the steamship *Arabic*,

with mails, &amp;c., from San Francisco to the 22nd

ulto, has arrived at Yokohama, and will leave

for this port on Wednesday, the 11th inst.

At the Police Court this afternoon, before

Mr. J. Robinson a Chinaman charged with

carrying deadly weapons, was shot at.

District Watchman No. 37. The case was

committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions

of the Supreme Court.

JAPANESE emigration to the Sandwich Islands is

still on the boom. Our Nagasaki contemporary

learns that another batch of a thousand emi-

grants, men and women, will leave for Hawaii

on the 15th inst. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's

steamer *Yamashiro Maru*, which has been

chartered for the purpose.

It is stated that the price of Java tea has

fallen of late, and dealers in England and

Germany have made strenuous efforts to

keep quotations down, but planters are begin-

ning to resist their device a remedy. Voices

have been raised in favour of a tea syndicate to

push on the sale of the Java leaf, and find new

markets for that product.

SATURDAY'S *Gazette* ought to have had a black

border on the last page. There are four com-

positions and one bankruptcy already recorded.

Two of the unfortunes are members of the

chosen people; the rest are Chinese. It is ex-

pected that the end of this month will see a

good many more "busted." The best of the

luck is that the defendant parties, after

being "broke," is to make a fresh start as a

broker. But.

A HOUSE-BOY in the employ of Mr. Henderson,

of the steamer *Phid Chom Kiao*, was charged

by Mr. W. Woodhouse this morning, with being

concerned in the larceny of a quantity of jewelry

from his master's house, 9, Motte Street. On

the 5th inst. Mrs. Henderson went out, leaving

the prisoner in charge. On her return she found

that the drawer in a wardrobe had been broken

open, and a gold watch and chain, some gold

rings, earrings, bracelets, &amp;c., altogether worth

about fifty pounds, had been stolen. The boy

professed ignorance of the affair. The case was

remanded.

We hear from Shanghai that a suit will be

instituted on behalf of the Marquis Tseng

against the *Chinese Times* for an alleged libel

contained in a Peking paper published by that

journal on August 24th. The gist of the offen-

sive paragraph is that the Marquis has a pre-

dilection for low company, and is unable to

discriminate between decent people and what

the Duke of Wellington called the scum of the

earth. However, in view of the letter sent to

the Editor of our Tientsin contemporary by Dr.

Dudgeon—published in another part of this

issue—we are inclined to think that no legal

action will be taken.

We are glad to see that our new Acting-Super-

intendant is not above working over-time. The

Chinese tradition case, which we referred to in

Saturday's issue, is being adjourned until five

o'clock, daily come on at that hour. The com-

missioner of the *Pail Mail* has been writtenin the *Books of the Chronicle of the Vestry*

of the National Liberal Club. And now Henry

is coming back—Henry's guns, Henry's

typewriters, Henry's posies and roses, Henry's

talks and tales, Henry's beautifully-trimmed

beard and dark lustrous eyes, Henry's poetic

trousers and dream-like opera cloaks, Henry's

soft glances, and Henry's sterner moods. London

and the *Pail Mail* Gazette have seemed duller

without him, and who has been Cora's gain

for taking him all in all, Henry is one of the

very best all-round journalists in

England, and can do "a ballet or a statesman

with equal grace and facility. Judging from ap-

pearances one would say that Henry had enjoyed

himself most in Japan, but doubtless the fates

have still happier things in store for him.

SAYS the Singapore Free Press of the 29th

ulto:—The steamship *Normandy* arrived from

Saratwak yesterday, and we have been enabled

to obtain particulars of a very tragic occurrence

which took place there on Sunday morning last,

at about half-past six. When the *Normandy*

left here about a week ago for Saratwak, it took

over four days to return to their

country. One of these men on Sunday morning

ran amok and dashed along the whole length of

the Bazaar cutting and slashing at each person

he met with a huge parang. The amok went

into several shops and cut at the occupants.

The Chinamen seemed perfectly paralyzed and

did not try to arrest the murderer. At the corner

of Rock Road the Dyak met an old Chinaman; he

made a cut at him and inflicted a terrible wound,

drawing his knife across the man's stomach,

empowering and killing him instantly. He went

along in his mad career and passed the Police

Station, where, although the constables had rifles,

they had no ammunition. They however took

up arms and after a hot chase of about one mile

captured the amok, who was nearly exhausted,

and had been wounded by a brick flung at him

by some one trying to arrest him. When

quiet was restored, and the Dyak was safely

lodged in jail, enquiries were made, and it was

found that fifteen men had been wounded, four

of them dangerously, and that the pleasure to submit

to you a year ago. On that occasion, as well as

in 1887, I alluded to the continually increasing

competition which we, in common with our

neighbors, had to face at all points. I regret to

say that this competition continues as keen as

ever, and to it is due in a measure the falling off

of our premium income, as far as some cases have

fallen below what is considered a paying level,

and we have been reluctantly compelled to

allow business to pass up rather than accept

inadequate rates. This will doubtless, in time,

On the night of the 5th inst. a marine named

Roberts was walking along Queen's Road East,

near Ship Street, when a Chinese youth hurled

a stone at him, hitting his head and arm, and

he is still in hospital. The young vagabond

got off with a fine of \$5, to-day.

It may interest the learned Q.C. and other

Hongkong friends of the guileless Miss Beaudet

to learn that since the fair Louise left Bandmann

—or Daniel Edward left Louise—the artless

maiden has been playing *Arist* in a version of

"The Tempest" at McVicar's Theatre, Chicago,

and is being written up by the press of that

city as a young thing who had just seen

city-house and ventured into lights for the first

time. What a deceitful world this is, to be sure.

THE *Jawa Bode* of the 17th August states that

official reports and private advices from Acheen

admit that the action of the 26th July was

indefinite. The facts are that the Achinese held

a strong position, from which the troops failed to

drive them. They took an entrenchment, but did not

attack the enemy's stronghold, a fort armed with

30 pieces of cannon. Evidently the war party

is strong in numbers among the Achinese, and

must be reckoned with in planning future opera-

tions for the subjugation of the country.

A F.W. more unlicensed brothels are advertised

under the hand "and seal" of the Acting Regis-

trator General in Saturday's *Gazette*, for the

general information of the public. We should

like to know who caused the second floor

of No. 8, Hollywood Road and the first floor

of No. 16, Lower Lascar Row are or are not

inhabited by women of loose morals who are

not registered prostitutes. Section 14 of *The**Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance*

of 1889 would be none the worse for considerable



The Irish members were thus left in a great measure alone in opposing the vote for the Irish policy advanced by the Government. They did not during the night receive the support of a single Radical. This naturally did not improve the temper of the more headstrong of the Irish speakers, and the result was several rows with the chairman, who had altogether a rather hard time to maintain order.

Mr. Balfour made one of his usual hits in bringing forward some statistics to prove that the police force has been reduced in Ireland, owing to the improved order in the country, below the number which existed in 1870, when crime was at an extremely low point.

Mr. Balfour's manner of argument is too well known to permit his alleged facts to have weight with any one who is not already prejudiced in favor of his side of the question.

The action of the Radicals toward the Parnellites is universally regarded as very small business. The English Home Rulers have organized a campaign in Ireland, in which Mr. Stansfeld and Sir Wilfrid Lawson are prominent.

General Boulanger, in explaining how some of the money was used which he is accused of embezzling from the Government funds, makes a strange revelation. He declares that he obtained for one night, while he was Minister of War, the use of the notes and accounts of the military attaché of the German Embassy in Paris.

These were purloined from the Embassy, and were copied during the night at the French War Office. They were returned early in the morning to the place from which they had been taken, without raising the suspicions of the German officials.

General Boulanger asserts that he paid a large sum to accomplish this little stroke, and adds that his colleagues in the Ministry admitted that the money was well expended.

#### THE "CHINESE TIMES" AND THE MARQUIS TSENG.

"The following note from Dr. Dudgeon," says the *Chinese Times* of August 31st, "was handed us as we were about to go to press. He does well to exonerate the Marquis from direct dealings with the individual (whom Dr. D. seems to have no hesitation in identifying), but the exculpation would obviously be more complete if Dr. Dudgeon could state with equal distinctness that he himself had no intercourse with the gentleman in question."

Here is Dr. Dudgeon's letter, which speaks for itself. I take the liberty of addressing this letter to you in regard to the Peking Note in the last issue of *The Chinese Times*. I write entirely on my own account. The Marquis Tseung having long ago wisely resolved never to take any notice of newspaper articles, I consider it my duty not to allow such aspersions to be cast upon His Excellency without emphatic contradiction of their truth. On reading the Note to His Excellency, he laughed and remarked that rough people use rough language, and that in the end he would have to deal with the individual against whom it is directed. His Excellency also added that such writing must be prejudicial to foreigners. No notice was taken of a similar note, and other remarks derogatory to His Excellency which have appeared from time to time in the columns of both the English and Chinese issues of your paper. The present instance is, however, so flagrant, so coarse, so utterly without foundation, yet libellous, that I must request you to take the earliest opportunity of withdrawing the statements and making an apology, or in some way expressing regret for the insertion of the Note. It is so manifestly untrue that one suspects it could not have emanated from Peking, and were it not so palpably absurd and ridiculously inapplicable to our small and select community and to His Excellency, it would not doubt be strongly resented by us. But, fortunately, it carries its own refutation. Not so, however, to readers at a distance, and to other newspapers in China, Japan, and elsewhere, who make extracts from your columns, by which means false statements are disseminated far and wide, to the detriment of His Excellency.

I am in a position, therefore, to deny emphatically the truth of both statements. I need not tell you that we have no class in our community that could be denoted by your expressions of "low company" and "the scum of the earth." If this strange language is meant to refer to a single member of your own community, who appears to be always at loggerheads with the staff of your paper and with most of his fellow townsmen, and who occasionally pays visits to the capital, and is engaged in more or less mysterious dealings with unknown Chinese, I beg to assure you that he has had no interview with His Excellency, and has had absolutely no intercourse with His Excellency, such foreigners as you describe, and for the last month has been in retirement on account of sick leave, when etiquette forbids him to receive or pay visits. The first charge, therefore, of associating with "low company" is entirely groundless. The writer of the note does not seem to understand the force of the language he uses—"predilection for low company," "the scum of the earth," and his "entourage."

In regard to the other and perhaps, more serious charge of supplying information which is turned to the base use, it is equally without a grain of truth; this charge must stand or fall with the other. No information such as is alluded to, has ever been obtained by anyone either directly or indirectly from His Excellency, people who are intent upon obtaining information, however imperfect, or distorted, can usually pick up such scraps from Chinese yamens and under officials here as elsewhere, but no information of any kind has ever been obtained by such persons from His Excellency.

The Note is in exceedingly bad taste, and as I have shown, altogether untrue. Such statements cannot enhance the value of your paper in the estimation of right thinking people. It is a slander upon our community, which has a right to demand an apology, and upon an enlightened and progressive Chinese high functionary, who displays rare wisdom, discretion, tact, and ability in the discharge of his duties; and whose presence in the Tsung-li Yamen, and the Council of his country has tended much to the advantage of Foreign interests, and the real and lasting advantage of his own country.

#### THE RAWANG MINES.

The Rawang mine is played out; and it is perhaps a funny story as has ever been narrated by business men. At the beginning of the last half year there were advances to miners of \$100,000, and now these advances stand at \$162,000. That is to say, the directors during six and a half months have advanced to the mining kongcees \$59,000 in excess of the value of the work done by the kongcees. To put it in another way, they have from start to finish overpaid the kongcees just \$162,000 beyond what these are entitled to get. This result has been achieved in the manner we hinted at a few days ago; that is to say the Company shows "a book-keeping profit" on the half-year of \$179,000, and the only reason the share holders cannot get that profit is, that against it there is to be placed the half-year's over-advance of \$59,000, making a loss on the half-year of \$42,000. As there were at the most 1,400 coolies at work, and as in 6 months they drew \$94,000, it appears

that the Rawang directors have given advances and payments at the average rate of ten and a half dollars per head per month—whereas every one in Singapore, not to speak of the Native States, knows that 6 dollars per head would be a reasonably liberal advance. Six dollars per head was indeed the utmost we ventured to forecast, but ten and a half dollars per month per coolie—no wonder the Rawang mine could get its pick of labour. Rawang must have been indeed a coolies' paradise, where the happy Celestial revelled on unlimited pork, and smugly smoked his soothing pipe after just sufficient labour to promote good appetite and sound digestion.

It is however painful to reflect that these interesting figures put the directors in a somewhat awkward position. Until now, the cry has been "Oh, our manager promised us such a quantity of tin, and if we had got it, all would have gone on well, and how can we be blamed for believing the positive and repeated assertions of the manager on the spot? That was an answer; not necessarily a good answer, but yet an answer. But now we find that if Mr. Muir's promises had been fulfilled to the uttermost jot and tittle, if every ounce of tin that he promised were in Singapore at this moment, still the mine would have worked at a loss, and the paid-up capital would have been gone, the only difference being that the Company would have been somewhat less involved than it is now. Nay, if the output of tin had been in excess of Mr. Muir's rashest promises, if it had been double what it is, the advances would still have been in excess, and materially in excess, of the miners' earnings. Now that was a matter apparently in the directors' power to know. Mr. Muir did not hide his books; Mr. Muir was not the only person who knew what money was being paid out; all such knowledge was presumably centred in the Singapore office, and was no doubt before the directors week by week, and month by month, and thus they seem to have had the means to know that money was going out in excess of the highest possible returns, and enormously in excess of the customary advances to Chinese miners.

Of course, we do not impute to the directors anything amounting to negligence. They may have been unavoidably deceived. The manager, or the junior assistant deputy clerk, or the official, may have refrained from putting papers before the board, or may have mis-explained the meaning of the payments out; but on the other hand we have no right to assume that the manager, or the junior deputy clerk, or the tamby (who is, we believe, a most respectable Mohammedan) behaved in any such improper fashion. On the contrary, the assumption, until it be proved otherwise, is that the directors, in the due performance of their duty, made themselves well acquainted with the meaning of the various accounts submitted to them, and what they have now to show, is by what strange Eastern magic they were prevented from observing that they were paying away money faster than it could come back, even if their manager's most sanguine forecasts had been realized. Yet, as the directors are in every case capable and reputable men of business, they will, undoubtedly, be able to explain the cause of the glamour which blinded their eyes, and thus the shareholders will have, in exchange for their money, an interesting and romantic experience in the fables of the Golden Chersonese. And after all the shareholders' money has not been wasted. It has provided sustenance, and even moderate luxury, for four hundred Chinamen who are loyal and industrious fellow-subjects.—*Strait Times*.

#### RIOT IN HAWAII.

A riot occurred in Hawaii on the 30th of July, having for its object the deposition of the King. It was very speedily suppressed, however, the rioters having seven men killed and twelve wounded. The *Commercial Advertiser* of Honolulu of July 31st says: "Two half-white Hawaiians named Robert W. Wilcox and Robert Boyd, who had been sent at the Government expense to be educated at an Italian military school, had been plotting an insurrection for some time; but the rumors that were current, were little heeded until the movement culminated in an armed band of about 150 native Hawaiians, marching from Palama to Honolulu, two miles, and securing entrance to the palace grounds." After getting possession of the Palace, from which the King was absent, the rebels marched the soldiers in the Palace grounds, and held the place for the whole of the day. A Cabinet Council was called in the forenoon, and the Honolulu Rifles ordered out. Mr. Damon being deputed to call upon Wilcox to surrender. This the latter refused to do, and the Rifles, taking up a position in the Opera House opposite the Palace, soon compelled the rebel gunners to "take shelter under cover," which they speedily did by retreating to a bungalow. At twelve o'clock, a number of the rioters were dislodged from the Government buildings, the latter being immediately occupied by the Rifles. At one o'clock thirty of the rebels surrendered, and the Volunteers took up a close position commanding the bungalow, into which they threw bombs. This manoeuvre, together with the steady fire from the Opera House, whenever an object presented itself, soon had the effect of bringing about a surrender, and the rioters ultimately "waved a white sheet upon a pole" and cried "paccavi." The Rifles then entered the place and made the rioters prisoners, and Wilcox was shortly after marched off to distance with his companions in arms. These are the outlines of the affair; the details are of no interest. The *Call*, referring to the riot, says:—

"It opened the way for two shrewd half-caste adventurers, who had acquired a continental education, to take advantage of the prejudices and ignorance of the people, and lead them to believe that it was their duty to cast off the odium of foreign domination, and having a puppet King and an empty treasury. The schemers worked their plans well. They advised their ignorant, though patriotic, native followers that the only salvation of the islands, rested in compelling the King to abdicate in favour of his sister, Liliuokalani, her apparent, and demand a new constitution and a new Cabinet. The plan appeared feasible to the Kanakas, and was accepted almost openly. Strange as it may seem, the weeds of riot and insurrection grew rank and strong in the royal pathway, yet no attempt was made to root them out. Had a little precaution been used by the Government, no trouble would have occurred. But the leaders went on, and with a small following started a riot. It was not on a large scale, as their adherents were too few, and it took but a short time, and a small force to bring about peace.

#### TIENTSIN.

TIENTSIN, August 31st. Shao Fu-tai, recently removed on promotion from Formosa, has arrived here on his way to Peking. His Excellency is one of the best of Chinese officials, and as he has a very accurate knowledge of European affairs it is a pity he is not utilised in the Peking Yamen, to which he would be an admirable reinforcement. Sheng, Tsaotai of Chafoo, arrived here per *Hsiaoan* on Sunday for conference with the Viceroy. The *Paochi* last week made a gallant endeavour to force her way over the shoals to the Bund. Although she was only drawing 8 ft, the

filled, as some of the shoals are only covered by 7 ft. of water. After ramming at the hard banks for some time the Captain desisted, and she returned to the ordinary anchorage at Pal-tang-ko. Unhappily for our port, the recent freshets have cut out the shoals much less than we had hoped would have been the case, and we have the dismal prospect before us of a permanent closure to the entry of steamers, unless mechanical means, such as dredging, are used. The river certainly never has been in such a bad state before, as far as foreigners know. From a Chinese point of view the matter is very serious, as if any heavy floods should come in September, it generally happens from the unmanageable rivers that flow into the Peltow, the channel, blocked up as it is by shoals, will be unable to discharge the flood waters into the sea. In such a case a ruinous inundation will ensue. It is very unfortunate, in fact to a foreigner it seems like a sinful waste of opportunities, that the Chinese authorities do not consult, for instance, the skilful Dutch engineers who are now here, as these gentlemen are an eminent and successful specialists in all kinds of hydraulic and drainage work.

There is a slight improvement in the condition of the river in the shoaled reaches and bends. Soundings taken at high water in the Tientsin Reach give 10 ft. and not less than 9 ft. 6 in. Ridges form in almost every shoal reach, but nothing serious is to be apprehended from them, as they are constantly changing. The difference between rise and fall of tide during the past week has ranged from 6 in. to 1 ft. 6 in. at the Bund.

A traveller calls our attention to a temperate note to the growing inferiority, compared with former times, of the tables kept by the passenger steamers that trade between this port and Shanghai. While the charges for passage money are maintained at extreme rates, the charge being probably higher than anywhere else in the world, the companies have made great economies in the allowance for table money. Years ago a liberal sum was granted to the captains, who, with rare exceptions, made good use of it, treated passengers well, and profited in reason. Then a reduced sum was allotted to the Chinese stewards who, in the manner of their kind, were rapacious, made large gains, and treated passengers to bad food. Other choppings and changes followed, always with a view to reduce the grant, so that now the passenger who should, as he pays so much, be well cared for, gets as a rule a meagre fare, indifferent cooking, and stores of second and third-rate quality. As the abuse has a tendency to increase, it is time to protest against it. In the end the steamship companies may regret their measure.

We hear loud and angry complaints from incoming and outgoing passengers, native and foreign, about the utter indifference of the passenger steamship companies who undertake to carry their passengers to Tientsin, but force them to make their own way to and from the Nine Forts anchorage. Surely a steam-launch service might at least be provided out of the passage money.

We are happy to say that His Excellency Viceroy Li Hung-chang is in very good health, mental and bodily, without traces of his last winter's illness. The amount of work the Viceroy gets through each day in a rapid, systematic, and thorough way too, is very surprising, but does not seem to overtax him. The duties of a Chinese magistrate in office are, exclusively of his official duties, numerous references from the Imperial Government and details of a most trivial kind, and no European Minister has such a range of great and small matters put before him endlessly day by day. That the Viceroy, who is no longer young, and who has been a hard worker ever since his boyhood, and with black care always on the crupper, should have his memory and perceptive faculties unimpaired as they are, shows that his intellectual and corporeal organisation are of an extraordinary excellence.

The Sixth Prince (Kung) was lately under treatment by the Chinese licentiate known as Dr. Mai, one of the pupils of the late Dr. MacKenzie, who was at the same time in attendance on the Seventh Prince. A rumour was diligently set on foot among the high officials that dangerous drugs were being administered to the Prince, and the families became alarmed. Finding, however, that the Seventh Prince had not suffered, but on the contrary was much benefited by the medicines Dr. Mai had given him, the attendants of Prince Kung were reassured. They attributed the rumour to professional jealousy, and they were probably right. The Seventh Prince is progressing favourably, and has almost recovered full use of his muscles. Prince Kung, it is said, has some organic disease of a nephritic nature, and his condition is very critical; in fact, his life is despaired of.—*Chinese Times*.

#### CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

8th September, 1889.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Barometer (reduced to level of the sea)	Thermom- eter (in shade)	Humidity	Wind (direction and force)	Weather	State of sky
Wanchow	30.2	61	...	...	...	...
Tientsin	30.2	61	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	30.2	61	...	...	...	...
Amoy	30.2	61	...	...	...	...
Hongkong	30.2	61	...	...	...	...
Swatow	30.2	61	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	30.2	61	...	...	...	...
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## Commercial.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—179 per cent. premium, sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$80 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$140 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$385 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$85 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—68 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Marine Steamboat Co.—\$41 per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—137 per share, buyers.

Longlong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$101.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—10 per cent. dis. sellers.

Tonghai Steamship Company—\$80 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$257 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$95 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Tea Company—\$111 per share, sales and buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$22 per share, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—21 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$150 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Panjin and Sanghie Duan Samantan Mining Co.—\$21 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$168 per share, buyers.

Tonghai Coal Mining Co.—\$550 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—210 per cent. prem. sellers.

The East Horne Planting Co., Limited—\$58 per share, sellers.

The Seng Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$55 per share, buyers.

Crickshaw & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par, nominal.

The China-Rubber Co., Ltd.—\$48 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co. (Old Issue)—\$41 per share, buyers.

The Green Island Cement Co. (New Issue)—\$81 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$130 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$6 per share, buyers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$30 per share, buyers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$53 per share, buyers.

The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$24 per share, sellers.

The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, buyers.

The Jelabu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$61 per share, sellers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$41 per share, buyers.

The Queen Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$22 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Marine, Limited—25 per cent. premium, buyers.

## Shipping.

**ARRIVALS.**

DIAMOND, British steamer, 1,050, J. T. Wilson, 7th Sept.—Penang, 6th Sept.—Singapore 1st Sept. General.—Ban Mob.

BENJOL, British steamer, 1,158, Farquhar, 8th Sept.—Fochow 5th Sept. General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

INORABAN, German steamer, 804, Massmann, 8th Sept.—Nuewchaw 1st Sept. Beana.—Wiel & Co.

KHIVA, British steamer, 1,451, E. Crewe, 8th Sept.—Bombay 21st Aug. General.—Singapore 2nd Sept. General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 355, Revsbeck, 8th Sept.—Pakhoi 5th Sept. General.—Hobson 7th Sept. General.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

FOKIN, British steamer, 508, Lewis, 8th Sept.—Taiwan 5th Sept. Amoy 6th, and Swatow 7th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.

AVOCHIE, British steamer, 1,036, T. Rowie, 8th Sept.—Saigon 4th Sept. General.—Socoy Shing.

NINGPO, German steamer, 762, F. Schulz, 8th Sept.—Whampoa 8th Sept. General.—Singapore & Co.

KWANGLO, Chinese steamer, 1,508, Lancaster, 8th Sept.—Whampoa 8th Sept. General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

FUSHIKI MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,119, P. J. Frank, 8th Sept.—Kuchino 3rd Sept. Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

CITY OF PEKING, American steamer, 5,079, J. M. Cawley, 9th Sept.—San Francisco 14th Aug. and Yokohama 3rd Sept. Mail and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

ALMA, British steamer, 1,714, A. Hay, 9th Sept.—Amoy 7th Sept. General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PEKING, German steamer, 954, G. Heuermann, 9th Sept.—Shanghai 6th Sept. General.—Siemens & Co.

VERONA, British steamer, 1,806, Speck, 9th Sept.—from Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagasaki, Mail and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CARDIGANSHIRE, British str., 1,633, Rickards, 9th Sept.—Singapore 3rd Sept. General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

**ULKARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.**

Kwanglo, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

Araka, Japanese steamer, for Naoasaki.

Ningpo, German steamer, for Shanghai.

Clara, German steamer, for Haiphong.

St. Julien, British steamer, for Amoy.

**DEPARTURES.**

September 8, Carmarthen, British str., for Singapore, &c.

September 8, Haitan, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

September 8, Phra Chom Kiao, British str., for Swatow, &c.

September 9, Benarty, British steamer, for Mantong.

September 9, Alwine, German steamer, for Hoihow, &c.

September 9, Ingraham, German steamer, for Whampoa.

September 9, Choytang, British steamer, for Whampoa.

**PASSENGERS-ARRIVED.**

Per Diamond, str., from Penang, &c.—Capt. L. M. Smith, and 240 Chinese.

Per Ingraham, str., from Newchwang—3 Chinese.

Per Khiva, str., from Bombay, &c.—156 Chinese and 1 Japanese.

Per Fokien, str., from Taiwan, &c.—Messrs. Temin, Dalby, Lay, Lauts, Tai Tze King, and 64 Chinese.

Per Avochie, str., from Saigon—34 Chinese.

Per Amoy, str., from Amoy—Mr. Greig.

Per City of Peking, str., from San Francisco, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, Miss Falcie, and native servant, Dr. J. A. Otto, Captain S. Ashton, Mr. Eara's 4 children and 2 servants, Messrs. P. McL. Walters, and D. Heron.

Per Peking, str., from Shanghai—Miss Schmidt, and 47 Chinese.

Per Verona, str., from Yokohama for Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Lightwood, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Rev. and Mrs. Parker, Lieuts. Young, R.A., Messrs. Tai Tuck Ting, S. Bariff, and 1 Chinese. From Kobe—Mrs. F. Gribble, 3 children and native servant, 1 Japanese, and 1 Chinese. From Nagasaki—2 Japanese. From Kobe for London—Mr. Harris.

**DEPARTED.**

Per Phra Chom Kiao, str., for Swatow, &c.—120 Chinese.

Per Haitan, str., for Swatow, &c.—3 Europeans and 50 Chinese.

Per Benarty, str., for Mantong—6 Chinese.

Per Alwine, str., for Hoihow—70 Chinese.

Per Ingraham, str., for Saigon—15 Chinese.

Per Kutchang, str., for Shanghai—12 Chinese.

**REPORTS.**

The British steamship *Alma* reports that she left Amoy on the 7th instant. Had light variable winds and calm with cloudy and clear weather and very smooth sea towards Hongkong with east-north-east winds.

The Japanese steamship *Fushiki Maru* reports that she left Kuchino on the 3rd instant. Had fine weather and smooth sea during the passage; passed the Company's steamship *Aika Maru* on the 7th at 9 a.m., bound up.

The British steamship *Binglo* reports that she left Penang on the 5th instant. Had light south-west wind and fine weather with smooth sea.

The British steamship *Fokien* reports that she left Taiwan on the 5th instant, Amoy on the 6th, and Swatow on the 7th. Experienced light south-westerly monsoons with fine weather throughout. In Swatow, the steamships *Haiphong*, *Tonnan*, and *Kwongyang*.

The American mail steamship *City of Peking* reports that she left San Francisco on the 14th ult., at 12.10 a.m., having been detained in the harbor 9 hours by dense fog. Had smooth sea with light winds and fine weather the entire passage; arrived at Yokohama on the 31st at 2.30 p.m. Time 16 days and 21 hours; sailed from Yokohama on the 3rd instant at 1.15 a.m. Had fine weather with smooth sea and light airs; arrived here on the 9th at 6.50 a.m., having been detained outside 8 hours by thick haze.

The British steamship *Khiva* reports that she left Bombay on the 21st ult.; arrived at Colombo on the 25th. Had fine weather and light north-west to west winds. Left Colombo on the 25th; arrived at Singapore on the 7th instant. Had moderate south-south-west monsoons and fine weather. Left Singapore on the 2nd; arrived here on the 8th. Had calm and fine weather with very smooth sea all the way. On the 30th ultimo, passed a German gunboat bound north. On the 4th instant, passed the bark *Argosia of Lubeck*, in lat. 7.40 north, and long. 103.30 east.

## Post Office.

**A MAIL WILL CLOS.**

For Straits, Colombo, Bombay, and Trieste.—Per *Malpoma*, to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 11.30 a.m.

For Shanghai.—Per *Kutchang*, to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 3.30 p.m.

For Shanghai.—Per *Kwangle*, to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 3.30 p.m.

For Bangkok.—Per *Avochie*, to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 4.30 p.m.

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

**STEAMERS.**

ASAGAO, Japanese steamer, 1,568, Trennt, 5th Sept.—Kobe and Sept. Coals and General.—Mitsui Bishi Colliery.

BATAVIA, British steamer, 1,661, J. C. Williams, 5th Sept.—Vancouver, B.C., 9th August, and Yokohama 29th, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

BELO, British steamer, 1,411, Walker, 28th August.—San Francisco 3rd August, and Yokohama 22nd, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

CICERO, British steamer, 1,030, George, 7th Sept.—Saigon 3rd Sept. General.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

CLARA, German steamer, 674, Christensen, 5th Sept.—Haiphong 3rd Sept. General.—Siemens & Co.

CHOYSANG, British steamer, 1,192, W. F. Sawyer, 7th Sept.—Shanghai 4th Sept. General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

GWALIOR, British steamer, 1,602, W. J. Nautics, 27th August.—Yokohama 18th August, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

JOHANN, German steamer, 395, Bengel, 31st August.—Hoihow 27th August, and Pakhoi 29th, General.—Wiel & Co.

KENT, British steamer, 1,620, F. Johnson, 1st Sept.—Kobe 25th August, General and Coal.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

MELOMENE, Austro-Hungarian steamer, 1,942, E. Perini, 3rd Sept.—Bombay 11th August, and Singapore 28th, General.—D. Sanson, Sons & Co.

RIVERSDALE, British steamer, 1,311, James Mooney, 6th Sept.—Haiphong 4th Sept. General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

SIGNAL, German steamer, 384, Meyer, 3rd Sept.—Nagasaki 28th August, Coal.—Meyer & Co.

VORWARTS, German steamer, 612, F. Bowler, 6th Sept.—Saigon 1st Sept. Rice.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

## SAILING VESSELS.

ALICIA, Hawaiian bark, 607, J. Brodburst, 16th August.—Albany, West Australia, 10th July, Sandanwood—Order.

AMPHITRITE, German ship, 1,814, A. Bopert, 11th July.—Caird 16th March, Coal.—Order.

AUSTRALIA, British bark, 9,9, Wm. Harris, 11th June.—Manila 31st May, Ballast.—Order.

CHARON, American ship, 1,379, D. S. Goodell, 28th June.—San Diego, Cal., 18th April, Ballast.—Russell & Co.

COMET, German ship, 1,666, R. Kripner, 21st July.—Caird 15th March, Coals.—Melchers & Co.

CONQUEROR, American ship, 1,550, A. D. Lothrop, 17th June.—Anjer 1st June, Ballast.—Reuter, Brockmann & Co.

ERLKENIG, Chinese bark, 457, Uplum Examination bulk, Stonecutters' Island—Chinese Customs.

GOLAH, Siamese bark, 541, Jas. Kent, 16th August.—Bangkok and August, Rose Wood.—Chinese.

GUSTAV OSCAR, German bark, 1,352, M. Lee-mann, 4th July.—Caird 15th Feb., Coal.—Melchers & Co.

HARVEST QUEEN, British ship, 2,020, E. A. Forsyth, 16th August.—New York and Singapore 2nd August, Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.

HAYDN BROWN, British bark, 821, C. H. Havener, 21st July.—Hilo 12th July, Ballast and Sapanwood.—Captain.

IRENE, American brig, 467, James W. Yates, 11th July.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 10th May, Coal.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

JOSEPHINE, American ship, 1,470, T. M. Rogers, 13th June.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 16th April, Coals.—Butterfield & Swire.

KITTY, British bark, 802, H. Wilson, 30th Aug.—Portland, Oregon 9th July, Lumber.—D. Musco & Co.

MARTHA DAVIS, American bark, 832, Pendleton, 13th June.—Tilajap 28th April, Ballast.—Russell & Co.

MAUNA LOA, British bark, 1,071, A. Douglas, 28th August.—Saigon 21st August, Ballast.—Siemens & Co.

OMEOA, British bark, 120, Brown, 2nd August.—Yokohama 4th June, Ballast.—Order.

REX, American ship, 1,286, J. Spalding, 30th August.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 11th July, Coal.—Order.

ROBERT S. BERNARD, British bark, 1,200, M. J. C. Andrews, 15th August.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 29th June, Coal. Adamson, Bell & Co.

RICHARD PARSONS, American bark, 1,116, W. F. Thorndike, 7th June.—Newcastle 17th April, Coal.—Wiel & Co.

SAM MUNDILL, British bark, 1,017, D. Gower, 28th August.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 6th July, Coal.—Wiel & Co.

SEA WITCH, American ship, 1,280, Chas. H. Tabbot, Newcastle, N.S.W., May 21st, Coal.—Captain.

ST. JULIUS, British bark, 1,049, W. J. King, 28th August.—New York 4th August, Petroleum.—Russell & Co.

VALKYRIE, British bark, 498, Balke, 16th August.—Freemantle 13th July, Sandalwood.—Order.

VIOLENT, American ship, 1,733, Wm. H. Gould and July.—Amoy 30th June, Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.

## Intimations.

**MRS. BOHM'S PRIVATE BOARDING RESIDENCE** will be in future conducted under the name of WINDSOR HOUSE.

**WINDSOR HOUSE,** No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

**PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE,** And

**FAMILY HOTEL,** situated in a most central position, opposite the Telegraph Office and two doors from the Chartered Bank. It offers first class accommodation to Residents and Travellers, has a spacious Dining Room, and a large number of well furnished rooms with all comforts. A good table kept.

Table d'hôte—Breakfast, 8.30 a.m.; Dinner, 1.30 p.m.; Dinner, 7.30 p.m.

Board, by the month, day, or single meals, at reasonable rates.

Arrangements can be made to serve meals in English or French.

Confidential languages spoken.

Mrs. BOHM, Proprietress.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1889.

**HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.**

**OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER** Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1889.

**KOWLOON HOTEL.**

J. C. L. ROUGH, Manager.

**WINE AND SPIRITS** of the best quality, **ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS LAWNS.**

Hongkong, 31st January, 1889.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Cardiganshire	London	September 9th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Natal	Shanghai	September 10th	Messageries Maritimes.
Laertes	Liverpool	September 11th	Butterfield & Swire.
Niobe	Hamburg	September 12th	Siemens & Co.
Moray	Calcutta	September 12th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Claymore	Liverpool	September 12th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Guthrie	Sydney	September 18th	Russell & Co.

## STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Rohilla	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Sept. 12th, at noon.
London (direct)	Hector	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About Sept. 14, noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Volga	Butterfield & Swire.	September 11th.
Marcellus, via Saigon, &c.	Bayern	Messageries Maritimes.	Sept. 12th, at noon.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Melpomene	McLachlan & Co.	Sept. 25th, at 4 p.m.
San Francisco, via Yama	City of Peking	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
San Francisco, via Amoy	Belgic	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Sept. 19th, at 1 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via K.	Batavia	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Sept. 11th, at noon.
Port Darwin, &c.	Chingtung	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Sept. 12th, at noon.
Queensland Ports, &c.	Kent	Butterfield & Swire.	September 22nd.
Suez, Colombo & Bombay	Gwalior	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	To-morrow, daylight.
Sandakan, Kudat, &c.	Memnon	P. & O. S. N. Co.	September 15th.
Yokohama, via Nag.	Vernon	Butterfield & Swire.	Sept. 13th, daylight.
Nagasaki, Kobe, &c.	Cardiganshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	To-morrow.
Kobe, &c.	Riversdale	Adamson, Bell & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
Tientsin	Sungking	Butterfield & Swire.	About Sept. 12th.
Shanghai, Yokohama, &c.	Claymore	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About Sept. 11th.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Natal	Messageries Maritimes.	September 13th.
Shanghai	Laertes	Butterfield & Swire.	Siemens & Co.
Hoihow, Singapore, &c.	Ningpo	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy, &c.	Almora	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Sept. 11th, at 10 a.m.
	Fokien		

## Intimations.

## NOTICE.

**HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.**

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the undersigned requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1889.

**CANTON.**

**THE NEW ORIENTAL HOTEL,** (FORMERLY THE CANTON HOTEL)

Opposite the Steamboat Company's Wharf.

THIS HOTEL, which has been partially rebuilt and thoroughly renovated, and now offers the best accommodation for tourists and visitors to Canton, will be re-opened on the 20th instant.

A first class table kept, with WINES, SPIRITS, &c., of the best quality only, and the charges are extremely moderate.

A WELL FURNISHED BILLIARD ROOM.

A. F. DO ROZARIO, Manager.

Canton, 11th June 1889.

**NOTICE.**

MR. NG SUI-SHANG begs to announce

that in compliance with a suggestion made to him by Mr. MICHELL-INNES, he has now opened an AGENCY for the supply of CHAIR COOLIES at 4, Gough Street, 1st Floor, and is prepared to supply them on the conditions and at the rates mentioned in Mr. MICHELL-INNES' circular, copies of which can be had on application to the Agency. He trusts that the Agency may be the means of putting an end to the present unsatisfactory state of affairs by supplying Masters with Good Coolies, and at the same time affording the latter regular employment.

N.B.—The Agency will also be prepared to supply Jiarickahs and House Coolies if desired: Hongkong, 28th August, 1889.

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**A. G. GORDON & CO., LIMITED.**

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS, GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, MILLWRIGHTS, IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS: BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.

OFFICE: CORNER OF REDDER STREET AND PRAYA.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED, Hongkong, 1st May, 1889.

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**G. FALCONER & CO.,** WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [742]

**Dr. Knorr's**

**ANTIPYRINE.**

(Dose for Adults 15 to 25 grains (100).

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for DR. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at JUSTUS LEMBEKE & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations!

Hongkong 29th May, 1889.

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## For Sale.

## FOR SALE.

**IRON WATER TANKS.**

**SOOCHOW BATH TUBS.**

**1,500 SELECTED BATH, TOILET, and NURSERY SPONGES.**

at the reduced price of 50 cents Each.

**THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OP. CO., LD.**

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1889. [1100]

## FOR SALE.

**FURNISHED RESIDENCE (PEAK).**

"WELLBURN" on R. D. L. No. 37, has a splendid view, is built of Teak throughout, and has a concrete Tennis Court. Gas laid down.

For full particulars, apply to

**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Hongkong, 27th August, 1889. [1068]

## FOR SALE.

**AT THE PEAK.**

"BROCKHURST" AND "SURROUNDING LAND, COMPRISING R. B. L. No. 1.

THE HOUSE which is substantially built, has recently been enlarged, and commands one of the finest views in the Colony. The site is sufficiently large to allow of several other houses being built thereon.

For full particulars, apply to

**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1889. [1053]

## FOR SALE.

**A PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA, complete.**

Apply to **F. BLACKHEAD & Co.**

Hongkong, 20th August, 1889. [1043]

## FOR SALE.

**AT WHOLESALE PRICES.**

**SACCON'S SHERRY, PORT, CLARET, HOCK, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, SCALES, PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISH, BICYCLES, and TRICYCLES, SODA WATER MACHINERY, JEFFE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS.**

Apply to **W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,** Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1889. [761]

**FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATERBURY WATCHES,** the Handiest, Cheapest, and Best Timekeepers invented.

**\$8 PRICE THREE DOLLARS EACH \$8**

REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED 50